

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1866.

[No. 1573.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday.
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.
All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest market prices.

Philip G. Marshall, v. m.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The BRIG
MARY & ALLEN,
Edward Dodge, Master,
Burthen 136 tons, in excellent order and well found. For terms enquire of
Lewis Deblois, Alexandria,
OR,
Allen & Francis Dodge,
George-Town.
April 7.

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,

50 Barrels prime Pork,
50 do. do. Beef,
Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
5 hales Beerboom Gurrals,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store,
Imperial,
Young Hyfon, } **TEAS.**
Hyfon Skin,
Kalla and Ravens Duck,
Old and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
50 boxes mould and dip Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
50 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
4 pipes and half pipes Tenerife Wine,
10 rolls milled Lead,
400 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.
WANTED,
A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.
April 9.

WILL BE LANDED,
On THURSDAY next,
On Colonel Ramsay's wharf, from on board the Schooner Melina, JOHN YEATON, and for sale, by
R. Young & W. Yeaton,
55 hogheads Muscovado Sugar
20 do. Molasses
400 bgs. Guadeloupe Green Coffee.
Also in Store,
50 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown Jago Sugars
30 boxes Havana Segars
10 tons of Public, and
400 Spanish Hides.
April 8.

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamieson.
Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.
March 22.

NOTICE.

John Horsburgh & Robert Calder
HAVE entered into partnership and removed to the Store corner of King and Royal streets, where they have for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a further supply.
Horsburgh & Calder.
April 2.

Cath, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,
A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for CORK and a MARKET; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being already to go on board.

James Patton.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.
February 12.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on St. Alaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fawcett's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March. Application to be made to
George Youngs.
February 26.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town, The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.
HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Logot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18.

A Journeyman Baker;

I WANT TO EMPLOY
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a Foreman. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to
Mordecai Miller.
March 13.

JAMES BACON,

A big GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyfon,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin, and
Souchong
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,
Bucilloa,
Sherry,
Lithon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Macer, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caddis, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Bitter Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Egg blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Florant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.
December 16.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

The Subscriber has been admitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court held in Alexandria, and wishes to practice therein.

FRANCIS L. LEE.

April 5.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; one male, the other female.
Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by Joseph Neale to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to Peter Shegan, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the office house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,
An Acre of Ground,
Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

March 31.

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to Matt's tavern; where he offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.
April 3.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tons Plaster of Paris,
50 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leagu Cape Madeira Wine
IN STORE,
London Particular,
London and New York Market
Particular and Cargo Tenerife
Catalonia and Claret
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Butterm
4 bales Beerboom Gurrals
1 bale Pandah Coffas
6 bales Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.
April 8.

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,
A few tasks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.
3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee

20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 casks Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; German Oxenburgh; and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
March 24.

Plaster Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaster Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawraon's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. from Portland, for sale by
Lawraon & Fowle,
on said wharf.
March 26.

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.
William Hodgson.
March 21.

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. **ST. YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES** will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. George Denale, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.
Nicholas Vofs.
February 10.

FOR SALE,

1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great proportion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. Besides a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fire place in each; a kitchen, smokehouse, stables, carriage house; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square; a tobacco house and several other out houses.

The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three years yearly payments, bearing interest from the date it not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Benjamin Dufany.

March 26. A great Bargain may be had.

with to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western county. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 30 from Alexandria, and a from the Potomac river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows lucy, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experience—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attend

B. DADE.

February 7. LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May next, at Hay Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of Greenwich, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina. The back road from the city of Washington to the southern States also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store. There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaster of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the full payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax Street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 13. Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the firm, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whole accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria,
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY March 6.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. G. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. SMITH.—I am in favor Mr. chair, man of the resolution under consideration, and lest it should be supposed I am an enthusiast in respect to commerce, and deserve to be classed among that desperate order of men called merchants, according to the representation which we have had yesterday from the gentleman of Virginia, I beg leave to make a few remarks on the abstract question, whether commerce ought to be considered as beneficial to its relation to the United States.—I have long thought that there is an essential difference between what is in the common language of the world, a splendid and great, and a happy people. I have been led to think that the situation of the people of the U. States, separated from the rest of the world by an ocean of three thousand miles, possessing an immense region of land, having full employment for all her people in the cultivation of the earth, having from the variety of her climates, and the difference of her soil, the means of supplying herself not only with the necessities of life in abundance, but with many of its comforts, and even with some of its luxuries: from these considerations I have been led to think it had been happier if the American people, when they became an independent nation had found themselves without commerce, and had still remained so. Thus circumstanced they would certainly have avoided those dangers, which flow from the weakness of an extended trade, and those luxuries which have hitherto proved so fatal to morals, happiness and liberty. In my opinion we should have been a happier people without commerce. Among the considerations which have induced me to believe that this would have been a happy state, is, that we should have enjoyed a perfect state of safety.—We should not have been under the necessity of conflicting with foreign nations, because commerce and commerce alone can produce those conflicts. I have expressed this opinion to show that I have not been led by any particular attachment to commerce, to take that part which I have declared I would do on the present occasion. But what was the situation of the American people when they first found themselves a nation? And what are the duties imposed upon us by the compact we have entered into? As to any abstract opinions we may entertain on this subject they ought to have no influence upon us.—I stand there on other ground and dare not resist the dictates of duty. I was astonished to hear it mentioned yesterday by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. John Randolph) and boldly asserted, referring to the constitution, that the American government, was under no obligation to protect any property of its citizens one foot from the shore.—I was astonished at this declaration because I could see to what it went. I saw if this was the opinion of the southern states where it would end. The situation of this people, when they became a nation was this: The eastern states might properly be said to be a commercial people as they lived by commerce; the middle states were partly commercial and partly agricultural; the southern states properly speaking were agricultural. This opposition of character must have created great difficulty in forming the constitution, and in truth this and other points threw great obstacles into the way of its formation. But a spirit of concession overcame all difficulties. Is it however to be believed that the eastern states properly commercial, or the middle partaking equally of the commercial and agricultural character, would have united with the southern states, if they had been told commerce was to receive no protection? No sir, it cannot be believed. But I take higher ground; the compact itself referred to by the gentleman from Virginia. Let us examine the powers vested in congress, under this compact, and decide whether commerce was or was not intended to be protected. If there was nothing specific in these powers, the first page would show the intention of its framers. "We the people of the U. States, in

order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare." &c. If we go on to the tenth page we shall there find the power given to congress, "to provide and maintain a navy." Is the protection of commerce contemplated here or is it not? In other parts of the instrument, we perceive the power to regulate commerce vested in congress. Will any man pretend to say that the power of establishing a navy can be exercised independent of commerce, every one of common sense knows that a navy cannot even exist without it.

Having sufficiently established the right of commerce to protection under the constitution, I come now to consider the resolution under consideration. We find our rights invaded by foreign nations, and an attack made by one nation on our carrying trade, which in my opinion cannot be warranted by the law of nations. I shall not condescend to argue this point. I believe it to be a lawful trade, let whoever may deny it. I have taken some pains to make myself acquainted with the subject, by reading several treatises upon it; and notwithstanding the contempt with which a certain book was yesterday treated by the gentleman from Virginia, I will venture to predict, that when the mortal part of that gentleman and myself shall be in ashes, the author of that work will be considered a great man. Nor do I judge in this case exclusively from my own opinion, but from the opinions of men of distinguished talents, from different and distant parts of the union, who will concur in saying that the writer has conclusively established the principle he contends for. Indeed I could not have believed, had I not heard it, that a representative of the American people, in the face of the legislature, would have relinquished so precious a principle! But there was a curious feature in all the luminous discoveries yesterday disclosed to us by the gentleman from Virginia, in which he strictly observed the rule of the rhetorician, where a point could not be justified, to get over it as well as he could. On the impression of our seamen he said nothing. He knew that the American feelings would not bear it. When I think of what is called the carrying trade, I consider it a small evil compared to this. It has been compared to Algerine slavery, but it is worse. What is this impression? Your citizens are seized by the hand of violence, and if they refuse to fight the battles of those who thus lay violent hands upon them, you see them hanging at the yard arm. In the first place, they are obliged to expose their persons to murder, in fighting the battles of a nation to which they owe no allegiance. They are obliged to commit murder, for it is murder to take the life of a man who has given us no offence, at the same time that they expose their own persons to the commission of murder. This is the true point of light in which I have always considered this horrid and barbarous act, for which, indeed, I cannot find language sufficiently strong to express the indignation I feel. This is the situation of our country. Our commerce depredated upon in every sea, our citizens dragged from their homes, and despoiled of all they hold dear. We are told we are not to mind these things, that the nation who commits the outrages is a powerful nation. But really as an American, I cannot feel the force of this observation.

The gentleman from Virginia yesterday assumed it as a principle, and the whole of his argument turned on it, that this is a war measure, and that its friends are for going to war. Were I satisfied of the truth of this remark, I should change my mind with regard to the resolution. But is it a war measure? I believe the same duties and obligations exist between nations as between individuals in a state of nature. If my neighbor treats me with injustice, I have a right to decline all intercourse with him, without giving him a right to knock me down. If we deem it our interest not to trade with a particular nation, have we not a right to say so? A nation with whom we have no commercial treaty, and towards whom, therefore, in regard to trade, we have a right to act as we please. If a commercial treaty existed between us, it would be our duty to observe it; but without one, we have an undoubted right to say whether we have or have not a use for her productions. If, then, this be a peace measure, why treat it as a war measure? But it is said it will lead to war. Britain is said to be a great nation, high spirited, and proud, and therefore we must not take this step for fear of the consequences. Trace this argument. See where it leads us. It leads us to this. That with a powerful nation we must on no account

quarrel, tho' she may commit ever so many aggressions on our right. No, we must not, let her go whatever length she may, until on this same principle, we shall be called upon to surrender our independence, because we have to deal with a powerful nation! If we do not make a stand now, against her aggressions, when or where shall we do it? But one alternative will remain: To bend our necks, to crouch beneath the tyrant, to submit without murmur to her insolence and injustice.

It is surprising to me to see this resolution scouted by gentlemen, when this same measure has ever been considered as the most proper instrument with which to contend with G. Britain. If we look back to the times of the stamp act, we will see that this was then the opinion of the American people. Voluntarily associating themselves together, they cheerfully and unhesitatingly, as the means of obtaining redress, relinquished the luxuries, and even the necessities of life drawn from Great Britain. These associations were voluntary, as from the situation of the colonies they could not be otherwise. And it is remarkable that Great Britain did not consider this a cause of war, though the people of this country were then her subjects. Coming down to later times, and approaching the period of our national independence, the same measure was resorted to, and considered an effectual expedient to obtain redress of our grievances. In 1776 what was the sense of the people of England on this subject, and how did they feel the effects of the non-importation agreement of the colonists? Let them speak for themselves.

"There scarce was ever any affair debated in a British Parliament in which the public thought themselves more deeply interested, or for the result of which they felt a more impatient anxiety than the present, nor was the rest of Europe, especially the commercial part, inattentive to the event."

"The second speech from the throne, as well as the first, pointed out the American affairs to the parliament as the principal object of its deliberations: both houses by their addresses shewed that they looked upon them in the same important light."

"Petitions were received from the merchants of London, Bristol, Lancaster, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, &c. and indeed from most of the trading and manufacturing towns and boroughs in the kingdom. In these petitions they set forth the great decay of their trade, owing to the new laws and regulations made for America. The vast quantity of our manufactures (besides these articles imported from abroad, which were purchased either with our own manufactures or with the produce of our colonies) which the American trade formerly took off our hands, by all which, many thousand manufacturers, seamen, and laborers, had been employed to the very great and increasing benefit of the nation. That in return for these exports the petitioners had received from the colonies, rice, indigo, tobacco, naval stores, oil, whale fins, furs, and lately pot ash, with other staple commodities, besides a large balance in remittances, by bills of exchange and bullion, obtained by the colonists for articles of their produce, not required for British market, and therefore exported to other places."

"That from the nature of this trade, consisting of British manufactures exported, and of the import of raw materials from America, many of them used in our own manufactures, and all of them tending to lessen our dependence on neighboring states, it must be deemed of the highest importance in the commercial system of this nation, that this commerce, so beneficial to the state and so necessary for the support of multitudes, then lay under such difficulties and discouragements, that nothing less than its utter ruin was apprehended, without the immediate interposition of parliament."

"At the conclusion of our last volume we saw the nation involved in the most distressful circumstances that could well be imagined; our manufactures at a stand, commerce almost totally annihilated, provisions extravagantly dear and a numerous populace unemployed, without the means of procuring a livelihood. Such, and so gloomy was the prospect that opened at home."

Down to the beginning of the American war, this was uniformly considered as the most powerful instrument in our hands to oblige Britain to do us justice. Since that time, it will be found that the same sentiment has been expressed by the house of representatives of the United States. By recurrence to the journals it will be seen that on the 21st of April, 1794, this resolution was adopted.

"Whereas, the injuries which have been suffered, and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain, on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed:

"Resolved, That from and after the first day of November next all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland shall be prohibited."

This resolution was decided by the yeas and nays, I find there were for it 68 yeas and against it 38 yeas. Among those who voted in favor of it, I find my own name, associated with the names of men, with whom it has always been my pride and pleasure to act. And among these I find the names of a Madison, a Baldwin, a Nicholas, a Clark, a Venable, a Blount and a Macon. It will be seen, too, that this resolution went much farther than that now proposed; that it went to the length of prohibiting all intercourse, while the present resolution is confined to prohibiting imports, and does not apply at all to our exports.

With regard to the effect of this measure upon the revenue, I believe it will have such an effect to a certain degree, but I am far from believing it will be to the amount talked of. I have no doubt that we will obtain from other countries what will suffice for our wants, without applying to G. Britain. But suppose there should be a greater deficiency in our revenue, and suppose we shall not get from other countries all the articles we want. Are we to compare these privations with the sacrifice of our rights as a nation? I for one am of opinion, that if we were not to consume half the luxuries, and many of the conveniences at present imported, we should be as happy as we now are. This would have one excellent effect. It would revive that spirit of industry which our large importations, so far as relates to family manufactures, have almost annihilated. I cannot see what is to prevent every family among us, manufacturing what is necessary for their own wear. 'Tis true we might want the fine clothes we wear, and our wives be deprived of their silk gowns. But would this diminish our happiness? Are such privations to be put in competition with the preservation of our rights? I hope there still remains too much of that ancient virtue, which once glowed in the American breast, to consider this as an evil. I confess I was exceedingly surprised, yesterday, to hear my colleague, (Mr. J. Clay) coming from one of the first commercial cities of the union, expressing his despair of the virtue of the American people, expressing the opinion that our people could not hold out six or eight months against such a measure. Is it possible that such an idea can be correct? Is it possible that a few years have wrought such a change in the character of a people famed for their virtue, distinguished for the sacrifices they have made? Is it possible that luxury has made such inroads upon us, that all our ancient virtue is gone? I for one cannot but believe, that if the American people are placed in the same situation, they will not shrink from danger.—I shall reluctantly be obliged to believe so. I think better of them. I have seen them true to themselves in worse times than these, and I never have yet seen them in any times flinch from a performance of their duty.

Another expression of my colleague also surprised me. He said this measure would, in the opinion of every man justify retaliation. This is pronouncing it a war measure, unless by retaliation he means commercial retaliation. If he means retaliation by means of fleets and armies, it is a most strange opinion, as there is not a feature in the resolution that points to war.

In order to get rid of the effect of the opinion expressed by the legislature in seventeen hundred and ninety four, the gentleman assigns a most extraordinary reason. He tells you at that time there was such an enthusiasm and attachment to the French nation that the American people were ready to draw their swords in her favor. I am sure however, that by a retrospect of the opinions which at that time prevailed in the city, where that gentleman as well as myself resided, he will perceive the incorrectness of this remark. I never yet met with any man who thought we would be justified in interfering in the contests

of France with the enthusiasm. Remember. We tend for the and our wishes. Another those feelings. vices she had nress. But wit war in her favor I could say wa therefore could the resolution. The gentleman us, that in a shall be good into a contest one, I hope we entertain great effect we wish situation of Br that she will no ber of her ene good policy in ground which

HOUSE OF

The Speaker to compensate the al of Samuel Ch which Mr. Leibholz to make on the should be recom ale Houser. I nation was to witness who att aced as well a he never could o establishment of a in the courts of lieved in the cou in the case of a noticed guilty t and a majority of decision, and ro ment of his wi that the decisio was not willing ed to libel the for it was a lib who accused, to during acted on the culprit by th it is just thus. ve ought to trav find of justice b forgotten, th have existed in the of Pennsylv is this insur were then regu government, an this House (Ge from his home to terated, and a b jury. It was standing the in thus established, tween five and which was ever dished to provi manerate him t quities, and to trusted not. He honor itself by hoped a recom place. The motion w mitted.

A joint resol the two Houses On motion resolution was a Resolved, Th requested to information wh an application money from the Floridas before that purpose.

Alexander SAT

Captain E Economy, fr arrived at Ha

Sloop Litt bound to Port to Norfolk bread, flour, a Arrived in Columbia, M gua; and se from Martinic

Extract of a Yesterday States began i was unable to through indis opened by th As soon as th

of France with the despots of Europe.—
The enthusiasm felt for France I well
remember. We considered her as con-
tending for the rights of human nature
and our wishes were ardent for her suc-
cess. Another circumstance heightened
those feelings. We recollected the ser-
vices she had rendered us in times of dis-
tress. But with regard to entering into the
war in her favor, I never knew a man who
I could say was in his senses, for it. This
therefore could have no effect in carrying
the resolution I have just read.
The gentlemen from Virginia have told
us that in adopting this measure we
shall be goaded by commercial interest,
into a contest with Britain on the seas. For
once, I hope we shall have no war. I view
this measure as a peaceable measure, and
entertain great hopes that it will have the
effect we wish. When we consider the
situation of Britain we may be confident
that she will not wish to increase the num-
ber of her enemies, and it will surely be
good policy in her to avoid taking that
ground which will have this effect.
[To be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 7.

The Speaker informed the House that the bill
to compensate the witnesses who attended the trial
of Samuel Chase was for a third reading, on
which
Mr. Leib-rolfe, and said that he had a motion
to make on the subject. It was that the bill
should be recommitted to a committee of the
House. By the provisions of the bill com-
pensation was to be made to the whole of the
witnesses who attended the trial, on behalf of the
accused as well as of the prosecution, and to this
he never could or would consent. It was the es-
tablishment of a principle, which did not obtain
in the courts of the United States, nor he be-
lieved in the courts of the respective states, and
in the case of a great culprit. He had been pro-
duced guilty by a great majority of the House,
and a majority of the Senate had concurred in the
decision, and to make this provision for the pay-
ment of his witnesses, indicated a consciousness
that the decision had been unjust. To this he
was not willing to subscribe. He was not dis-
posed to libel the House by any act of this sort;
it was a libel on themselves for the members
who accused, to manifest their consciousness of
having acted unjustly by a provision to reward
the culprit by the payment of his witnesses. If
it is just thus to provide in the case of Chase,
we ought to travel back, and commence the bu-
siness of justice in cases of innocence. It cannot
be forgotten, that an infraction was said to
have existed in the year 1794 in the western coun-
ties of Pennsylvania, and that for certain pur-
poses this infraction was produced. Victims
were then required by certain members of the
government, and among them was a member of
this House [Gen. Hamilton.] He was dragged
from his home to the city of Philadelphia, incar-
cerated, and a bill against him sent to the grand
jury. It was returned ignoramus, and notwith-
standing the innocence of this gentleman was
thus established, he was put to an expense of be-
tween five and six hundred dollars, not a cent
of which was ever refunded to him! are we then
disposed to provide for an acquitted felon, to re-
imburse him to give him a premium for his in-
fringement, and to leave innocence unnoticed? He
tried not. He hoped the House would not dis-
tinctly itself by such an act, and he, therefore,
proposed a recommitment of the bill would take
place.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill recom-
mitted.

Tuesday, April 8.

A joint resolution was adopted for adjourning
the two Houses on Wednesday the 16th inst.
On motion of Mr. Jackson the following re-
solution was agreed to:
Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury
be requested to communicate to this House any
information which he may possess in relation to
an application said to have been made to draw
money from the treasury for the purchase of the
Floridas before an appropriation made by law for
that purpose.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, April 12.

Captain Elisha P. Smith, of the brig
Economy, from Savannah, for this port,
arrived at Hampton Roads, the 4th inst.

Sloop Little Poll, Curtis, of this port,
bound to Portsmouth, N. H. has put in
to Norfolk having sprung a leak—cargo
bread, flour, and corn.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, the brig
Columbia, M'Cabb, 18 days from Anti-
gua; and sch'r Philip, Taber, 18 days
from Martinique, bound to this port.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated
April 2d, 1806.

"Yesterday the circuit court of the U.
States began its sitting. Judge Patterson
was unable to take his seat on the bench,
through indisposition, and the court was
opened by the district judge, Tallmage.
As soon as the grand jury had been sworn

and retired, the counsel of Mr. S. G. Og-
den stated to the court, that in behalf of
his bail, who had been bound by recogni-
zance for his appearance and attendance
at this time, they had brought him into
court and now moved to surrender him in
their discharge. This was consented to
by the attorney of the district; and the
surrender and discharge of the bail being
entered, the district attorney moved the
court for the commitment of Mr. O. to
the custody of the marshal. This applica-
tion was opposed by his counsel, who con-
tended that it could not be granted unless
some ground was then shown to support it;
that the defendant being now in a different
court from that in which his recognizance
was taken, this court must act upon infor-
mation then before it, without regard to
what had happened elsewhere; and that it
was inconsistent with the principles of li-
berty that any citizen should be imprisoned
without knowing precisely the charge made
against him.

The district attorney replied, that as the
original cognizance had been taken before
the same judge who was then on the bench,
and was therefore perfectly acquainted with
all the facts, it would be absurd for him to
call for new information, to govern his dis-
cretion, and that whether he would order
a commitment or not was a matter merely
of discretion. Of this opinion was the
judge, and the commitment was order-
ed.

Application was then made for a habeas
corpus which the judge allowed, and the
marshal immediately made a return there-
to, stating the commitment, &c. Upon this
the counsel for Mr. O. moved for his dis-
charge, because it did not appear upon the
face of the return that he was confined up-
on a charge of having committed any crime,
but his commitment could be considered in
no other light than as a general warrant,
which was odious to the law and dangerous
to the citizen: that the court had no power
to remand him to prison unless it ap-
peared that he was charged with a crime
and upon oath. The judge replied that, he
knew what the prisoner was confined for,
and that was cause enough to remand him,
which he did: that liberty was to be sure,
sweet, but the court would sit but a few
days, and an imprisonment for that time
would be no great hardship.

Application was then made to admit Mr.
O. to bail, to which the judge consented,
if bail was given for appearance &c. in
20,000 dollars. The sum was objected to as
excessive, but being insisted on, bail was
given.

Another application was then made to
the court by Mr. O's counsel, the argu-
ments on which was postponed to this
day.

Extract of another letter from N. York,
dated April 3, 1806.

You are already informed of the proceed-
ings of the circuit court in relation to Mr.
S. G. Ogden, so far as his being held un-
der recognizance with sureties in 20,000
dollars for his appearance, &c. After this
last step, his counsel produced and read
his deposition and that of Colonel Smith.
Mr. O's deposition stated, that he had been
arrested by a warrant issued by Judge Tal-
mage, which was to this purport, that
"Whereas there was strong ground
to suspect that S. G. Ogden had been con-
cerned in preparing and providing the
means of fitting out a certain ship called
the Leander, upon an enterprise hostile to
some foreign nation, (name unknown) at
peace with the United States, the marshal
of the district was commanded to take
the said S. G. Ogden, and bring him forth-
with before the judge &c. Mr. O's depo-
sition further stated that this warrant was
served upon him about nine o'clock in the
morning, and that he was not permitted by
the officer who served it, to speak with any
person whatsoever, but was told the orders
of the judge were to bring him before him
instantly without suffering him to commu-
nicate with any body; that when he was
brought before the judge he found but 3
persons there, the judge, the district at-
torney, and the clerk; that he told the
judge he was desirous of having a friend
present, or sending for counsel, but was
informed by the judge he could send for
nobody; that the district attorney stated
to him that he was brought there in two
capacities, as a party charged with a crime
and as a witness, and was to be examined
in both these capacities; that sundry ques-
tions were then put to him as a party charged,
some of which he answered and refused
to answer others, alleging that they
might tend to criminate himself; that all
the questions he did answer, were with
their answers reduced to writing by the
clerk or the district attorney; that he was
then told he must be sworn as a witness
against others, and in that capacity must

answer all the questions put to him on
pain of imprisonment; that he was ac-
cordingly sworn, and questions were put to
him as to the cargo and destination of the
Leander, which he objected to answer, as
he had always understood that no man
could be compelled to answer any ques-
tions which might criminate himself, and
that such questions as those put, must have
that tendency, because he was concerned
in the Leander. The judge and the dis-
trict attorney told him that he must answer
the questions or be committed, and as he
still refused an order for his commitment
was made out, when rather than suffer the
disgrace and inconvenience of an impris-
onment, he answered all the questions
that were put to him. This examination
was then read to him and he was ordered
again to swear to and sign it, which he re-
fused to do, until he was again threatened
with imprisonment.

Col. Smith's deposition stated that he
was arrested upon a warrant similar to that
issued against Mr. O. at about 9 o'clock in
the morning and detained in a room, with-
out being permitted to see or communicate
with any person, until 6 o'clock in the
evening, when he was carried before the
judge and told that he must be sworn to
answer all such questions as should be put
to him by the judge, and that if he refused
he must be imprisoned; that he declared
his ignorance of the law, but stated that,
if the judge had power to compel him, he
would tell all he knew, without the trouble
of propounding questions to him, which
he did, the judge asserting the power and
repeating the threat of imprisonment; that
his examination was closed at a little be-
fore 12 o'clock at midnight, when he was
told that he must find sufficient persons to
enter into a recognizance with him for his
appearance at the next court, or must con-
tinue in the marshal's custody; and that
at that late hour he was under the necessity,
accompanied by an officer, to call some
of his friends from their beds to become
sureties for him.

I have given you the principal facts stated
in these depositions, because they will
inform you perhaps more correctly than
you have been heretofore of the manner
in which this inquisitorial tribunal has con-
ducted itself.

Upon these depositions the counsel of
Mr. O. and Col. S. found an application
to the court to lay their hands upon the
examinations which had been taken in the
manner disclosed by the depositions, and
prevent their being used by the district at-
torney in any part of a prosecution which
he might institute either against Ogden or
Smith. The counsel contended that the
examinations had been taken in a manner
tyrannical and unjust and not warranted by
any precedent; that they were extorted by
threats which the judge had no right to
make and would not have dared to exe-
cute: that if the parties had been allowed
the benefit of counsel, which every man
was entitled to, they would never have
submitted to answer, and that if the judge
had imprisoned them, he would have been
liable not only to an action for false impris-
onment, but to impeachment; that the
manner in which the business had been
conducted was so palpably wrong, it was
vain to seek for the cause of it in ignor-
ance; that no instance but this could be
produced, where, in order to extort con-
fession from a man under examination, he
was made to change forms, as the prose-
cuting officer might direct, now a party
and now a witness, and that it was alto-
gether a mockery of justice disgraceful to all
concerned in it.

To these remarks, the district attorney repli-
ed, that the examinations spoken of were neither
before the court nor in their power; that as
public prosecutor he had a right to lay such evi-
dence before the grand jury, as he thought pro-
per, without being controlled by the court—that
the application was a novel one, and its novelty
a sufficient ground to refuse it, and the manner
of making it an insult to him and the judge.—
That in their conduct therefore they had been
acting as their duty required them, and that gen-
tlemen ought to have so much respect for him in
his official station, as not to suppose that he would
give improper evidence to the grand jury.

It was urged in answer, that if the examina-
tions were not before the court, they ought to be;
it was the duty of the magistrate who took them,
to have returned them with the recognizances;
that no evidence should be given to the grand
jury that was not legal, the rules of evidence be-
ing the same every where, and that if the exami-
nations were offered before a jury impanelled to
try the defendants upon indictment found, no
man would pretend that they were admissible;
that as to the charge of insulting the judge or
the attorney, they, the counsel for the defend-
ants, appeared there to perform an important du-
ty to their clients and not to pay compliments
to any body; to contend for principles in which
the liberty of every man in the community might
be interested, and that if in doing their duty,
they were unfortunate enough to wound the feel-

ings of the judge, or any one else, they were
not to blame; that they could place little re-
liance on the district attorney, because he had in-
sisted at this worse than Star Chamber court,
when the examinations were taken; that his in-
tention as to the use of them was manifest from
the warmth of his opposition to the application
made to the court, and because he was an execu-
tive officer, acting under the orders of the execu-
tive of our government, who, it is well known
* * * * *

* * * * * that we had yet to thank God that
the rights of our citizens were not at the mercy
of an executive, nor dependent upon the con-
fidence of a subservient attorney, but rested upon
the laws of the land.

This was the course of the observations on
each side, which occupied the time of the court
until after the usual hour of adjournment, after-
day. The judge deferred giving his opinion un-
til this morning when he declared that the exami-
nations and depositions were not evidence; but
he would not interfere with respect to them, be-
cause he must presume the public prosecutor would
do his duty. He censured the counsel of Mr. O.
for the manner in which they had argued the
question.

A young Lad of good morals
and reputable connexions, that can write a tole-
rable hand, and understands accounts, may meet
with an eligible situation to be instructed in mer-
cantile transactions, and have his board, lodging,
washing, and cloathing found him. For further
information

Apply to the Printer.

April 12.

2aw3w

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st of this month,
will be sold, at public vendue, on the pre-
mises, to the highest bidder, for ready money,
ONE ACRE OF GROUND, situated on Gib-
bon, between Alfred and Columbus streets, and
on which there is a small wooden building.

Wm. MAC CREERY, J. Adverses of
JAMES H. HOOE, J. Gill's estate,
April 12. did

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at the
Collector's Office of Norfolk and Port-
smouth, for building a DRY STONE WALL
on the bank of Potomac, opposite Smith's Point
Light-House, for securing the same from wasting
by the tides and rains; those inclining to under-
take the same will be pleased to apply to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 10th of May next.—
The wall to be 7 feet at the foundation gradu-
ating to two feet at the top in width, and about
9 feet in height, the length about 150 feet; the
upper tier of stones to be two feet in width, to
answer as a capping to the wall.

Thomas Newton, S. L. H.
Norfolk, April 8. [April 12]

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

2000 bushels coarse Turk's-Island
SALT;
20 hds Muscovado Sugar;
10 bags Black Pepper;
3 trunks Chester's and Pocket Hand-
kerchiefs;
500 Spanish Hides;
Teas, &c. &c.

A few bushels Seed Potatoes.

March 25. 31aw3w

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,

50 boxes fresh Mufkatel Raisins
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior
8 do Anchovies } quality.

ALSO,

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange,
peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do, containing Look-
ing Glasses, Penknives, &c. Pincushions, with
Glasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books,
and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale,
by

Matthew Eakin,

Who has for Sale,

Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and
fresh Oranges.

March 13. 31aw1w

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on

the usual terms,

White and brown Tickerburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Plaitillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and Shirting Checks
Chirizes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambric Mullins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Draygonas do.
Pie Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Coffees, and Baftas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.
March 4.

JOHN C. LADD,

Has just received
30 bolts first quality Russian heavy
CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India
NANKENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.
March 21.

ROBERT GRAY

Has lately received
A Consignment of Books,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Among which are the following Friends' Books
Barclay's Apology,
Life of Lady Gordon,
Ellwood's Sacred History,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bowmas,
Life of John Grattan,
Life of Margaret Lucas,
Try's Poem,
Ellwood's Daoides,
John Richardson's Life,
Collection of Memorials of Friends,
Life of Mary Piesley, &c. &c.
March 31.

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership hitherto sub-
sisting under the firm of Macleod & Lumson,
Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th
inst. by mutual consent. All persons that are
indebted to, or that have claims on the same
are requested to come forward and settle as spee-
dily as possible, as it is desirable to close the con-
cern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macleod,
John Lumson.

March 21.

DANIEL MACLEOD, PAINTER,

Continues in the same house where
Macleod and Lumson formerly occupied, next
door to Mrs. Maudeville and Jamison, King
Street; where he carries on the Sign, Transpa-
rent, and Ornamental-Painting; Gilding and
Enameling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures;
Mosaic Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marble-
ing and all kinds of Wood imitated.

Also has for Sale,

Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints
of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window
and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he
will sell reasonable for cash.

March 21.

REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,

Has removed to the lower end of King Street,
nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store,
where he intends carrying on the House Painting
and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for
Sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, to-
gether with Window and Picture Glass, of vari-
ous sizes.

March 21.

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively
sense of gratitude, for the liberal patro-
nage he has hitherto experienced from the citi-
zens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sin-
cere thanks for the same; and respectfully in-
forms the public, that he has commenced busi-
ness in that commodious and central stand, on
Royal Street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. Lo-
well; where he intends carrying on the Loaf
Bread-Baking business extensively, and flatters
himself from his knowledge and experience in
the above business, to render general satisfac-
tion. His present affize of bread is as follows:—
The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs.—10 cent loaf, 2 1/2
lbs.—5 cent loaf, 1 1/4 lbs.—and the 3 penny
loaf 1 lb.—made of choice superfine flour.

March 19.

Musical Instrument Manufactory, In Prince, near Water Street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public in general, that he
will carries on the business of making and repair-
ing Instruments; and has for sale, Piano Fortes,
plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on rea-
sonable terms; also offers his services for tuning
and regulating the different Instruments, but
thinks proper to inform the public his terms for
tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding
hereafter, viz.

For tuning a Grand Piano Forte, 2 00
Do. Harpichord, 3 00
If quilling do. 5 00
Square Pianos, (imported) 1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture, 1
Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—
extra charge.

If called on to go in the country—additional
charge, according to the time and distance.

As it is troublesome booking and call-
ing for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that
those that employ him, will not think hard of it,
to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST.

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the
most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine e-
ver before discovered, and are justly appreciated
for their singular and uncommon virtues for re-
storing weak and decayed constitutions, and all
that train of complicated complaints so common in
the spring and fall seasons, such as Intermittent
Fever, and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dy-
senteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bit-
ter for common use, and where they are known
they have taken the place and superseded the use
of all other bitters in public houses as well as in
private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills,
THE great sale and increasing demand for these
valuable pills for these twelve years past, be-
speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved
singularly efficacious in Bilious and Yellow Fe-
vers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious
Colic, Catarrhs, Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in
which these pills are held throughout the United
States and the West Indies, has induced many to
counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to
observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the
patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in
his own hand writing, or they will not be genu-
ine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that dis-
agreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have
gained, the universal demand for them and esteem
of which they are held by medical men of the first
eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their in-
trinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks
of disorders, an early use of these pills often pro-
duces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight
or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dis-
tensions, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysen-
tries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal
use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate
time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—
price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scum in the teeth and gums, and for
whitening and preserving the teeth. It takes off
all disagreeable smells from the breath,
which generally arises from scorbutic gums and
bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and high-
ly esteemed by all those who value the preserva-
tion of their teeth, it may be applied at all times
with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in
pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its
operation stands unrivalled. The most authen-
ticated proofs and respectable authorities of its
astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in ex-
treme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen
at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood,
and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand
unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infalible remedy for
the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each
of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Me-
dicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-
some Hall-Lamps; Indian Shades, proof-vials,
Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira
and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads;
Palms ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-
seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms
or cash, or to punctual customers on a short
credit.

A generous allowance will be made to
those who purchase the above Medicines by the
dozen.

March 27.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of BULL & Co. late of
the city of Alexandria, having been here-
tofore dissolved, all persons having any demands
against said company are requested to present the
same to Mr. William Barleman, of the same
place, who will forward them to the subscribers
for settlement.

MANAEN BULL,
(for self)
ROBERT LEMON, &
SETH GRIFITH,
Laurel (Del.) Feb.
24, 1806. [Ap. 2.] 1806

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from Thomas
Ellzey to the subscriber, for the purpose of
securing a debt due from said Ellzey to Daniel
McCarthy, Chichester, will be exposed to public
sale, on that part of the premises now in the te-
nure of Mr. John Barne, on SATURDAY the
26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
ADJOINING EACH OTHER,
Containing about 500 acres, situate in the coun-
ty of Fairfax, on the north fork of Potomac Run,
about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.
Doddridge Pitt Chichester.

March 28.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT-EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord
Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and
an-half acres of Land, bounded on one side
by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is
every necessary convenience requisite for the ac-
commodation of a genteel family, viz. Man-
sion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House,
Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden en-
closed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a
most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness
of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it
must be considered as one of the most desirable
places of residence in this part of the country.—
Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town,
or to the Subscriber near Patuxent-iron-works,
Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber
has taken letters of administration on the
estate of John Fowler, late of Fairfax coun-
ty, deceased. All persons indebted to the said
estate are requested to make payment as soon as
possible, and those who have claims against the
estate are desired to make them known to the sub-
scriber, in order that he may be enabled to close
his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8.

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber
on account of the concern of Powell and
Denny, as well as Denny and Powell, that all
who do not pay off their notes or accounts or
give their bonds with security, on or before the
first day of May next, their notes and accounts
will be put into the hands of an attorney indif-
criminately.

Mr. LEWIS POWELL, jun. of Middleburg,
is authorized to settle and receive the debts due
on account of that concern, should any apply
there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denny.

January 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax
Street, near Duke Street, lately occupied by
Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John
Tucker. As some person has reported that the
house is liable for back rents, the following cer-
tificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the
original proprietor of the lot) who leased the
house and lot to me on an annual ground rent,
proves, that there is no truth in the said re-
port.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received
the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of A-
lexandria, on Fairfax Street, leased of me by
Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 2d day of Febru-
ary 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1805

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
(Price one Dollar.)
A 2d edition with modern improvements on the
ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY
By MRS. GLASS.
Containing directions how to roast, boil and
dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent
up to table.
2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies,
Groceries, Sauces, Halibut, Fried Fish, Ragouts, Pickling
Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern
bill of fare for every month in the year.
There is no work on this subject more complete than
the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition
from which this was taken, was published in London,
May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the
art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous
dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 29.

Received this Day,

And for Sale, on 3 or 4 terms,
15 hogheads first quality Mustova-
do Sugar.
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains,
assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9.

FOR SALE.

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with 1000
and harness complete;
On the most reasonable terms for cash or
short credit—Apply to the PRINTER, or
THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith,
April 8.

SPANISH HIDES.

1000 Spanish Hides of excellent
quality, just received, and for sale by
John Tucker.

April 9.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Land, in Stafford coun-
ty, about four miles above Aquia, containing
500 acres. The said land is well watered and
heavily timbered, and has on it all the necessary
accommodations for a family. The terms of
payment will be, one third in hand, and the other
two thirds at two annual installments. Bonds,
with approved security, will be required. For
further particulars apply to the subscriber on the
premises, or to Dr. John Bronaugh, Dumfries.
William Bronaugh.

Stafford county, 31st March.

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller,
King Street.
The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama
in five acts.
The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.
The Sixty third Letter a Musical Farce.
The Will for the Dead, a Comedy in three acts, by Tho-
mas Dibden.
Too Many Cooks, a Musical Farce in two acts, by J.
Kennedy, author of Raising the Wind, Macrimony,
&c. &c.
Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T.
Dibden.

ON HAND

Carr's Northern Summer.
Stranger in France.
Walchfield's Family Tour, through Great Britain and
Ireland.
Pennsylvania Farmer.
Gifford's residence in France.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (call)
Universal History, twenty-five vols. (boards)
Select British Classics, thirty-nine vols. (call)
Anacharist's Travels, four vols. (call and gilt)
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two vols and Atlas.
Tindal's continuation of the History of England, from
the Revolution to the accession of King George the
second, two volumes, folio.
Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
Forgotten's Rome.
Rollin's Ancient History, ten vols. with maps and plates.
Hooke's translation of Orlando Furioso, from the Italian,
of Ludovico Ariosto, five vols. (call gilt).
Revised Code of Virginia Laws.
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of
the Federal Constitution.
Hening's New Virginia Justice.
Letters of Curlius, by John Thompson, of Petersburg.
Letters of the British Spy.
Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin.
Darwin's Temple of Nature.
An extensive assortment of English and Latin School
Books, Blank account books, Playing Cards, Paper
Hangings, Stationery, &c. &c.
N. B. Book-binding of every de-
scription done at a short notice and on reasonable terms.
February 24.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

INTENDING to leave this district,
I and having the satisfaction to know that he
has faithfully discharged his obligations as a man
and a citizen, during the long period of his resi-
dence in this town; gives this public notification
to all persons indebted to him, that he expects a
reciprocity of good debts on their part, by im-
mediately discharging their respective balances;
and those who have just claims against him, are
desired to bring forward their accounts for adjust-
ment; when with his accustomed punctuality he
will make ample remuneration for their indol-
gence and confidence.

April 11.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and secur-
ing in jail, a young mulatto man slave,
named ANDREW. He was hired by me last
year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mil-
dle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded
from that place about the latter end of August
last. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9
inches high, dark and well made, has short cur-
led hair, and is frequently subject to have fever-
al large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to
be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address
for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has
not been heard of by me since his elopement, I
suspect he has had the address to ship himself as
a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexan-
dria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and
secures him in any jail, shall receive from me
the above reward, as soon as due information
thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Cas-
lin, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Caufin.

Maryland, Charles County, }
January 17. [Feb. 3.] 1806

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